THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH MARCH.

SAYS THE Military correspondent of the *Englishman*: "Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson's, G. C. B., despatch relative to the recent operations on the Upper Nile and the battle of Giniss was in the *Gazette* of February the 8th. The "battle" was not a very terrific encounter. Somebody shot a "promising officer," Lieutenant Mohamed Hamdi, and two Egyptian soldiers, and General Stephenson adds; "Lieutenant Said Radwan received a sword cut on the hand, but killed his man." The despatch detailing this brilliant action occupies a column and a-half of the daily papers, and the names of no less than 24 officers are honourably mentioned for the part they took in this campaign, in which not a single soul, bar the four natives, received a scratch. As General Stephenson has been promoted to the G. C. B. for the brilliant manner in which he conducted this arduous campaign, we may expect shortly another small *Honours Gazette*, and a large distribution of Medjidies and Osmaniehs. What a mercy it is that the old Peninsula *heroes* are beyond hearing; even many of those who fought in the Sutlej campaign would turn in their graves if they could hear the contents of some recent despatches."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a new weekly "Journal of News Politics and Literature" called *Nasrat*. It is published at Delhi in Urdu. Another journal is being published at Cawnpore under the name of *Merchant*. As the name implies, the latter is devoted to mercantile interests.

A CURIOUS story comes from Columbus, of a young lady falling into a trance on October 26, and lying unconscious till the 3rd of January last. She was thus lifeless to all intents and purposes for 70 days, but when she awoke, her mind was said to have been clear and unimpaired, and her appetite and general feelings good, though her arms and legs were paralysed.

SHE SAYS that she was conscious during her trance but, though she exerted her utmost power to evince her consciousness, she could not move a single muscle. She had no physical pain until the fortieth day of her sleep, when an electric battery was used. We have not, however, been told as to how this revised edition of Rip Van Winkle managed to be sustained during her se'en times ten days' sleep and fast. Dr. Tanner would like to be enlightened we expect. The reckoning she kept of the lapse of time, to be precise about the date of the electric battery is particularly worthy of note. O Monster Gooseberry thy days are gone!

THE HOSTILE legislation undertaken by the American Congress against the Mormons has practically stopped all Mormon emigration from Europe. No Mormons have arrived in America since November, and the freight agents report that the legislation referred to, has had a restraining effect upon the plans of intending pilgrims to Salt Lake City.

THE MARQUIS of Ripon, and Mr. Russell. Q. C., are the first Roman Catholics who have held the posts of First Lord of the Admiralty and of Attorney-General. The latter may become the first Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor, and, as such, will become the patron of a large number of Anglican livings.

A FANCY device for railway cars has been patented by Mr. Robert W. Macgowan, of New York city. It has an outside current or driving wheel and an inside fanning wheel on opposite ends of a shaft uniting the two, to be held in position by the closing of the window sash, and driven by the resistance encountered by the moving train, and thus introduce fresh and cool currents through the praticular window to which it is applied.

AN IMPORTANT resolution has been published in the *Punjab Gazette*, making over district schools to the management of Municipal Committees. Twenty-eight district schools, with primary schools attached thereto, have been placed under the control of Municipal Committees; the necessary financial transfers are being made, as well as arrangements for regulating the educational enthusiasm of the local bodies concerned. The measure now taken is one step further in the direction of local autonomy.

THE COMPOSITION of guests at the Prince of Wales's dinner party on a recent occasion is significant of the happy position His Royal Highness occupies in politics. It is presumed that he has political views, and it is said that they tend in a Conservative direction. But no one, by any overt or covert act of the Prince, would ever be able to guess. In 1880, when to the consternation of the Conservatives, Mr. Gladstone was triumphantly returned to power, one of the first to call upon him was the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain are frequent and favoured guests at Marlborough House, where, as on the recent occasion, they meet some of the chiefs of the Conservative party. Side by side at the Prince's hospitable table, sat Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury; Lord Halsbury and Lord Rosebery; Lord Hartington and the Earl of Iddesleigh; Sir Lyon Playfair and Mr. Raikes; Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill—this last a by no means unusual thing, Lord Randolph being a constant guest at Mr. Chamberlain's table.

TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

THE Chinese and the Japanese Governments are translating and publishing at a cheap rate many of the best English text-books. Most of Professor Tyndall's works, for instance, have been translated and printed in Chinese, and are issued at a merely nominal sum. Can India, whose medium of popular education has come to be English say as much, or even Bengal, that boasts of the longest march of progress and advancement?

SOME experiments on a large butcher's dog with reference to the effects of sundry beverages on digestion, have been recently described by Signor Ogata. The dog was fed on horse-flesh and fibrin from ox blood. The following conclusions (which may not be strictly applicacable to man accustomed to the drinks named) were reached:—1. Water, water containing carbonic acid, tea and coffee in moderate amount, do not disturb digestion. 2. Beer, wine and brandy retard digestion considerably at first, till absorbed; and in the case of beer the extractive matters act thus as well as the alcohol. Thus beer retards digestion more than wine containing the same quantity of alcohol. 3. Sugar (cane and grape) retards digestion considerably. 4. Common salt accelerates it distinctly. Hurrah for Adam's drink!

IN CASE of a bite from a rabid dog, Dr. Billings recommends that the wounds be cauterized with strong carbolic acid. It is much less painful and more effective than burning with a hot iron. The wounds will also heal in less time.

OUR MADRAS contemporary is not to remain unique in his happiness in the monopoly of "Native Thinkers." His monopoly is threatened in an unlooked for quarter. The *People's Budget and Railway Gazette* has got hold of a "native thinker" who has made his first debut by making merciless onslaughts on "native journals" and by advising his fellow natives, on diverse points of etiquette, art of criticism, and so on. This is by far one of the best means of gaining notoriety and currying favour now a days. The 'thinker' has made a grand discovery, namely that a "Viceroy or a Government cannot be worse than a *shaitan*" and assures his listners that the Nizam will not be hanged because Burma is annexed.

A SAILOR, explaining a quadrille to his messmates, thus described the third figure: "You first heave ahead," said he, "and pass your adversary's yard-arm, regain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your station with your partner in line, back and fill, and then fall on your kneel and bring up with your partner: she then manœuvres ahead off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the order line, make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself, regain your place the best way you can, and let go your anchor." But your Jack is not the only offender who takes things in his own light and specially in the midst of his own set. His betters often err in the same direction, so difficult it sometimes is to shake off one's class notions.

A CONTEMPORARY has been informed of a newly-discovered process for the treatment of sunstroke which seems to promise great results. The name of the remedy is *Antipyrin* and it is injected subcutaneously in the form of a 50 per cent. solution in doses of I drachm. The results are reported as most remarkable. It is said that the usual application of cold water is unnecessary when *Antipyrin* is used, for of itself it seems to have the effect of rapidly lowering the temperature of the body. The solution, it is said, can easily be made, and causes only slight excitement if injected under the skin. It is a pity the remedy was not known in time to save Lieutenant Macdonald from a Court-Martial.

A PROJECT is on foot for connecting the Prince Edward Island with the American mainland by means of submarine tunnel six miles long.

THE last sensation in Paris appears to be a new circus where, when the horse riding part of the entertainment is over, the floor of the ring sinks and water rushes in from all sides, converting it into a great lake from which fairies emerge and go through charming antics. They enter through unseen subaqueous passages, and rise to the surface in the middle of the lake.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH.

THE FOLLOWING extract is significant as coming from the *Indian Spectator*. "The recent cases of elopement which have caused such a flutter in the Parsi community may be traced chiefly to want of honest occupation, and to spiritual decay, if we may use the phrase. With the spread of education, so called, more ornamental than useful, there has sprung up a sort of distaste for work at home, so essential to the happiness of domestic life. Parsi girls, not many of them we hope, are becoming strangers to the dignity of labour and its saving grace. Hence we find something like a colony of Goanese and other Ayas in every Parsi quarter in town, and of Goanese cooks, "boys," and so on. What are we to think of young mothers who are ashamed or afraid of nursing their babies, and young wives who think it a hardship to minister to the wants of the family generally? More than 50 per cent of the children of well-to-do Parsis at Bombay are, we believe, nursed and tended by Goanese women, and we should not at all be surprised if two of the three girls who have run away with Goanese boys are found to be practically Goanese girls themselves, This is the result of high living amid questionable associations. Leaders of the community will do well to see to this in time." Such accidents are of course all but totally unknown in Hindoo families; but if the Indians are to import European social customs in all their integrity, we see no reason why they should demur to this. We should have a sufficiency of Indian Crawford-Dilke cases, too, to break the dull monotony of every day Bengali life. They would mark a new era in the march of civilization in this country. They be old fogeys who object to such tangible proofs of progress.

MESSRS. HYNDMAN and Burns' accomplices are said to have sent a written intimation to Mr. Gladstone, that they will create other disturbances both in London and the country, unless the Government starts relief works at living rates of pay. Does it look very likely that the accomplices will, further jeopardise their chiefs, who are yet under trial.

NO BODY can tell where the insurance business is to stop. An Australian Insurance Company issues policies on race horses. A race-horse can be insured to cover £400 against death for a period of 12 months by payment of a premium of 5 per cent. and such insurance will cover the risks incidental to travelling. It may not be very generally known that in England for a paltry six penny paid along with the fare, a railway passenger can insure himself against all dangers and accidents. An Englishman once complained that he invariably felt somewhat disappointed when he got down from the rail unscathed, as his insurance six penny had gone for nothing.

MR. FARRAN, of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed acting Judge of the High Court in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, proceeding to England on leave. Mr. Farran is at present the Clerk of the Crown, and is one of the leading members of the Bar.

Truth says that it is probable that either Lord Elgin or Lord Morley will now be appointed Governor of Madras, in succession to Mr. Grant-Duff. This coveted post was destined for Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, who would have got it if the Tories had remained in. Sir Henry has decidedly been the victim of the recent changes, for he is left tragically stranded, out of place and out of Parliament. It is rumoured that Mr. Grant Duff will be raised to the peerage on his retirement from Madras.

THE *World* describes the New Ministry as a Ministry without a policy: a cabal rather than a Cabinet. It is moreover a Ministry which can only last just as long as it can dispense with a policy. "A common desire to hold office may for a few weeks or months render the momentary presence of such strange political bedfellows as Lord Spencer, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. John Morley in the same Administration possible; but the moment Mr. Gladstone enunciates a policy concerning Ireland his Ministry will infallibly fall to pieces. If he refuses Home rule altogether, Mr. Parnell will once more put him in a minority; if he endeavours to satisfy the demands of the Irish faction, he will immediately lose the support of Lord Spencer, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Chamberlain, the latter of whom declares emphatically that he will be no party to the dismemberment of the Empire. Mr. Parnell and his friends will not be content to live long on promises, and a crisis over Ireland cannot be deferred. An equally grave dilemma besets the new Government on the English land question.

THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THE shortest English Administration was that of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, who turned out the Pelhams in 1746. With the aid of Carteret, then Lord Granville, he formed what was afterwards known as the Shortlived Administration, which lasted from the 10th to the 12th of February; though it is sometimes more accurately called the "Forty-hours' Ministry." After this, Henry Pelham resumed office again.

THE FRENCH doctors are about to try an extremely interesting, and it may be a very memorable, experiment. In Paris alone the mortality from pthisis in a couple of months has amounted to more than a thousand. It is proposed to get subscriptions for a series of experiments, to be conducted on a large scale over a considerable area and for a period sufficiently prolonged to make the results trustworthy. The principle of inoculation which, under M. Pasteur's recent discoveries, has been recieved with such extraodinary favour by French professional men, is to be tested in this new direction. The attenuated virus will be communicated to such animals as seem likely subjects for the experiment, and the result will be awaited with extraodinary interest. The influences of climate will be tested by the establishment of different stations for this tentative researches and operations. Several of the most eminent French specialists, and notably Doctors Cornil, Bouchard Protain, and Graucher, have already promised their aid.

A BOMBAY CONTEMPORARY is very anxious that an European should succeed Mr. R. N. Khotay as Chairman of the Municipality and names some suitable gentlemen from amongst whom the choice may be made. This is a natural wish on the part of our "White" contemporary. But the question remains why should the Blacks be set aside? It is not even pretended Mr. P.M. Mehta or Mr. R.N. Khotay were failures in any sense; on the other hand it is admitted that during their presidency they have "presided at the meetings of the Corporation with great tact and ability and done much to further the despatch of business." The long and short of it is that there is a feeling among the "whites" that the blacks have been in long and should be got rid of, no matter how able they may be. We trust that the Bombayites will not so far forget themselves as do this rank piece of injustice and indiscretion. The Metropolis of course is not and will never be fit for being entrusted with the election of a chairman and if even the concession were made, a black would be nowhere with the present "conscience"-stricken lot.

FOUR riots in London have taken place during the reign of Queen Victoria. The first was great Chartist demonstration, April, 1848, when the late Emperor Napoleon, along with many Londoners, acted as a special constable. Second, the Sun-day riots in Hyde Park, June, 1855, to protest against Lord Richard Grosvenor's Bill to prevent SundayTrading inLondon. The mob on that occasion broke many windows in Grosvenor-place, and tried to set fire to houses. The third was the Reform League riot, on July 23rd, 1866, when the masses in Hyde Park pulled down the surrounding railings. The fourth riot was the late West End riot.

THE following gentlemen have been elected representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the next session:—Mr. Tawney, Dr. Gurudas Banerji, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gough. Three departmental men and two outsiders. Mr. Tawney has been appointed President of the Faculty of Arts.

THE FOLLOWING is Mr. Ruskin's estimate of Grote's History of Greece: "There is probably no commercial establishment between Charing-cross and the Bank whose head clerk could not write a better one, if he had the vanity to waste his time on it."

MR. RUSKIN discourages the study of Darwin's works because, he says, it is every man's duty to know what he is, and not to think of the embryo he was, nor the skeleton that he shall be, because, also, Darwin has a mortal fascination for all vainly curious and idly speculative persons, and has collected, in the train of him, every impudent imbecility in Europe, like a dim comet wagging its useless tail of phosphorescent nothing across the steadfast stars."

THE following compliment is paid to Gibbon by the same authority. "Primarily none but the malignant and the weak study the Decline and Fall either of state or organism. Dissolution and putrescence are alike common and unclean in all things; any wretch or simpleton may observe for himself and experience himself, the processes of ruin; but good men study and wise men describe, only the growth and standing of things—nor their decay. For the rest, Gibbon's is the worst English that was ever written by an educated Englishman. Having no imagination and little logic, he is alike, incapable either of picturesqueness or wit, his epithets are malicious without point, sonorous without weight, and have no office but make a flat sentence turgid.

FRIDAY 19TH MARCH.

VOLTAIRE'S WORK, Mr. Ruskin thinks is in comparision with good literature, what nitric acid is to wine and sulphuretted hydrogen to air. Literary chemists cannot but take account of the sting and stench of him; but he has no place in the library of a thoughtful scholar. Every man of sense knows more of the world than Voltaire can tell him; and what he wishes to express of such knowledge he will say without snarl. I cannot enter here into another very grave and wide question which neither the Pall Mall nor its respondents ask—respecting literature for the young—but will merely point out one total want in the present confused supply of it—that of intelligible books on natural history.

MR. RUSKIN thinks that John Stuart Mill's days are over.

MR. GLADSTONE does not seem to mind the cold. One day, while forming his Cabinet, he trudged to the Marquis of Ripon's house in a pelting rain, without overcoat or umbrella. On another occasion he walked bareheaded across the street from Lady Cavendish's house to Lord Granville's. Lately he walked toEuston Station, and proceeded to Mentmore, Lord Rosebery's seat. Need we wonder that men of this stamp should soar as high as the veteran premier does? Young India should make a note of this.

THE SYNDICATE of the Bombay University, having failed to discover the culprits concerned in the notorious University frauds, now offer a reward of one thousand rupees for the necessary information.

Truth says:—The Duke of Connaught has got his way, and the Queen has consented to allow him to return to India at the end of June, for two years. The Duchess will accompany him, but their children are again to be left in the care of the Queen. So many conflicting rumours have reached us recently about H. R. Highness' return to India, that we do not know which to believe.

HOW ACUTE is the distress among the industrial classes in London may be judged from the fact that an advertisement for a carpenter drew two hundred men to the advertiser's house. Many of the applicants had walked miles in the hope of securing the appointment. Judging, however, by that standard distress in India must chronically be more acute, considering that *keranis* are drawn by the hundred by advertisements.

THE FOLLOWING curious facts have lately been brought to light. Almost all of the nations of Europe are governed by foreign houses. In England, "A German dynasty sits on the throne, since the time of George I, of Hanover. It is from the same German origin that the reigning family in Russia, the same house of Holstein Gottorp, which ruled in the persons of Peter III, married to the Great Queen Catherine, who was also of German origin. Denmark is ruled by princes belonging to the German house of Oldenburg. The Prince of Roumania, Charles of Hohenzollern, the Prince of Bulgaria, and Alexander of Battenburgh, are also of German origin. A French house, that of Bourbon, now reigns in Spain in the person of the young princess who has succeeded her father, Alphonso XII. It is likewise a house of French origin which reigns in Sweden. It is also a French family, the House of Lorraine, which actually reigns in Austria since 1745, a Danish prince rules Greece, under the name of George I. As for the Kingdom of Italy, the House of Savoy is not of Italian origin. To sum up, the only States of Europe governed by princess who sprung from the soil, are Portugal, Turkey, and certain Prussian principalities.

THE examination frauds in the Punjab are forming the subject of inquiry by the police. One candidate who had circulated "bogus" papers has been caught, as also have two who had a real paper in their possession; though this last fact does not seem as yet absolutely certain. Some of the questions to be set were telegraphed from Lahore to other centres, and from one the Superintendent wired to the Registrar that a paper or papers were known, and asked for instructions. From another centre near Lahore it is said that persons came in by the evening train, and returned by another in the early morning, having collected information in Lahore for intending candidates at their own centre. How the papers became known is a mystery, as the Registrar had presses taken to his own house and the papers lithographed there under his own eye. There is something rotten in the state of all our Universities.

TWO gentlemen have been sent by the Dewan of Travancore to the Accountant General's Office at Madras, to study the system of accounts kept in the office, with a view of introducing the same into Travancore. We cannot say that we congratulate the Denwan. The less he has to do with the uselessly intricate and round about methods of Government Book-keeping the better for the State. But perhaps what he has now are worse.

IT is said that several of Sir Charles Dilke's most influential constituents are using great exertions to get him to resign, but that the right hon. gentleman still adheres to the intention of remaining in public life. The attention of the committees of clubs to which Sir Charles Dilke belongs, will be directed to his present position. Poor Sir Charles! As a public character he is a wreck.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

AN interesting surgical operation was recently performed at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, in which electricity played a very important part. Disease was suspected in the hip of a young man of twenty-two, and the doctors introduced a small drill, or electric-osteotome, into the bone, gradually with its aid cutting away the diseased portions, in order to see which a tiny electric lamp, no larger than a pea and with filament as fine as a hair, was placed in the hole in the bone and "flashed up" at intervals of a few second, the filament being so fragil that it could bear the current only for an instant at a time. It is said that the light made the interior of the bone as clear to the eye as if it were laid open on the dissecting table.

THE LONDON Standard gives the following brief summary of the Copy right Bill shortly to be brought forward in England:—In its present form the Bill contains more than one hundred sections. It reaps the whole corps of copyright law. It makes a clear sweep of all the enactments made during a century and a half which are about to be replaced by a code that proceeds mainly on the lines laid down by the Copyright Commissioners of 1878. It defines the relative rights of the author and purchaser of his work; it deals boldly with International and Colonial copyrights. That vexed question of the duration of Copyright in books and other like publications has been sought to be settled once for all. Henceforth all the existing arbitrary distinctions in regard to duration are to be abolished in favour of a "uniform term for the life of the author and thirty years after his death,—a period which seems to be well calculated to meet the necessities of the case, and was recommended by the Commissioners in 1878." In the case of newspaper telegrams in England, this bill does not accord copyright.

THEEBAW'S senior queen has been safely delivered of a daughter.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, there has been a row about the publication of Lord Beaconsfield's charming letters, as Lord Rowton regards them as likely seriously to diminish the interest of the biography which he has been projecting for the last five years, and of which, not a single chapter has yet been written. Moreover, that Mr. Ralph Disraeli refused to lend the originals of these letters to Lord Rowton, as there were so many passages in them referring to the most private family affairs. Lord Rowton is, therefore, exceedingly wroth, and threatens to abandon the work.

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IN THE COURSE of an interesting paper on the Calcutta Asiatic Society in the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, evidently contributed by Dr. Leitner who was lately in our midst, the writer speaking of the writers of Indian subjects remarks: "The natives of Bengal headed by a name which has earned for itself an European celebrity, I mean, of course, Baboo Rajendralala Mitra, are coming before the public in increasing numbers, not only in their own language, but also in English which they seem to prefer, as it secures a larger circulation and consequently a larger number of readers."

THIS flattering testimony to the worth of our distinguished countryman is, we are sure, a most deserved one. The remark of the writer that "there is a still sadness throughout its (the Society's) rooms, which are very little used" is painfully true. When will our countrymen learn to value and appreciate the unspeakable treasures stored in those rooms after years of patient research and labour at their proper worth?

GERMANY GETS the services of her iron Chancellor remarkably cheap. The estimates just sanctioned by the Reichstag show that Prince Bismarck receives, besides his official residence, a salary of 54,000 marks, together with 18,000 marks to meet the expense of official receptions and similar contingencies. Together the two allowances make about £3,600. Considering that the English Cabinet Ministers go in for £5,000 a piece, while the German Chancellor unites in his office the work of half-a-dozen men, we are bound to say that the taxpayers of the Fatherland are to be envied. What country in the world can boast of such glories as those of Indian Viceroys, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, not to speak of the posts of minor luminaries?

CHINA has taken quite a new departure. For the first time in Chinese history the Government of Pekin have come forward to assert the rights of Chinese subjects wherever they may happen to reside. The anti-Chinese agitation on the Pacific Coast, has lately broken out more violently than ever. Their cause has now been espoused by their Government, just as if they had been Englishmen, Germans or Americans, and after the usual diplomatic correspondence, China has formally demanded from the United States an indemnity for the outrages. President Cleveland has continued to refuse to comply with this demand. It is difficult to see what steps the Chinese Government will next take, for it is a far cry from Pekin to Washington. The mob, however, appear to have found a ready solution to the difficulty, and the people of Canton are now threatening to visit the cruelties and losses suffered by their friends at a distance on heads of such American citizens as may happen to dwell within their borders.

THE Madras press seems to be greatly disquieted at the idea that Sir Frederick Roberts is strongly in favour of removing the Madras and Bombay armies from the authority of the Presidency Governments, and placing them under his own control as Commander-in-chief of India. So says a Bombay contemporary. Are we to understand that Bombay is discreet enough not to take a gloomy view of things in this regard? We shall then give it credit for good sense.

PHOTOGRAPHY is becoming the fashionable art pastime not only in England, but in Russia. The Czar having himself set the fashion, all the noble families are sure to follow in his wake. By his orders, the Russian Ambassador in London has sent the Emperor a set of photographic appliances, that must, in the immediate future, convert him into a first-class photographer. According to report, he is infatuated with his apparatus, and gets on splendidly. His favourite relative now is the one who gives him the most sittings, and his patient wife is very much tried. Would that innocent pastimes like these were to divert His Imperial Majesty's attention from policy of further territorial aggrandisements! Love of fine arts bespeaks a fine heart, unless of course photography is being made a special study of for martial purposes, by his Imperial Majesty.

WE LEARN with regret that insolence of European nobodies to native gentlemen is gradually on the increase, particularly when travelling by rail. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas's case still fresh in our memory should, we should have thought, put an effectual stop to these disgraceful scandals. But we see that it is by no means the case and only the other day Mr. Malabari, Editor of the *Indian Spectator*, was most shamefully insulted at Baroda, by some Europeans who were passengers in the same train, because Mr Malabari had the hardihood to aspire to occupy the same compartment with their celestial selves. The station staff are reported to have quietly stood by, or rather espoused the cause of Mr. Malabari's adversaries.

A GHASTLY table lent from the Pitti Palace, Florence, is to be shown at a New York Exhibition next year. It is made from petrified human corpses, the claws and pedestal being composed of hearts, lungs, and intestines, and the top of the table of the larger muscles, artistically arranged in patterns. As ornamentation, there is a border of petrified eyes and ears round this cheerful piece of furniture, which was constructed by an Italian 50 years ago, as an illustration of his system of petrifaction,

AS A measure of relief to the Premier, it has been settled that Sir Wm. Harcourt shall take Lord Hartington's place as *locum tenens* for Mr. Gladstone during his temporary absence from the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone will not this session remain in the House later than eleven o'clock, of course, save in exceptional cases when a critical division is pending. He has been ordered by his doctor, upon pain of fatal consequences, to retire early, and has consented to obey the injunction. This state of things will make the withdrawal of Lord Hartington more acutely felt.

A Prize of Rs. 180 and a Silver Medal will be awarded by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, for the best specimen of lacquered work. A prize of Rs. 180 and a Silver Medal will be awarded for the best specimen of printing on cotton or silk. These prizes are open to all artizans throughout India. The prize works will remain the property of the competitors. These are the Mayo prizes for Art Workmanship.

AN OLD friend of Colonel Olcott's, who knew him before the Colonel took to Theosophy, gives the following items of the Colonel's antecedents which may interest our Theosophically inclined friends. "I know nothing about his philanthropy, but agree with you that charity begins at home. He is separated from his family, I believe. I have seen his wife, whom he is reported to have separated from, also his children when they were young. She was an attractive lady, and the children were very interesting. One of the boys, under age, was in California a few years ago, and I had the pleasure of affording him some small pecuniary assistance on one or two occasions. Respecting his (Colonel Olcott's) practice prior to leaving for India, I confess that I really do not know whether he ever was a practising lawyer or not. I think he had a law office. I do not know if he ever was admitted to the Bar."

THERE has been an outcry made at Bombay during the last few months against the heavy cost of legal procedure, which has led to action on the part of the Bar. At a meeting of the local Bar it was resolved:—"That it shall not be necessary to employ two counsel in the following classes of cases:—(*a*) New long causes, undefended. (*b*) Any long causes, in which the opposite party does not appear, and in which an *ex parte* decree is obtained. (*c*) Appearances for any formal party to a suit, *e.g.*, a trustee or stake-holder who only appears to submit to the order of the Court, and to ask for his further directions and costs when there is no contest, and all that has to be done is to confirm the Commissioner's report and pass a decree thereon. Some such reform is urgently called for in Calcutta.

THE transfer of Jhansi Fort and City to the British Government was accomplished on the morning of the 10th instant, and was witnessed by the populace, who turned out in immense numbers. The Commissioners met the Subah at the main city gate, and received from him a cover, conveying the Maharajah Scindia's order to transfer the City of Jhansi. This was received by the Commissioner, who handed back a formal receipt, and then a proclamation was read announcing the fact, and was ordered to be attached to the city gate. The British flag was run up on the lofty south-west bastion of the fort, and was immediately saluted with 31 guns. Scindia's flag and staff were now removed from the hold in the northern bastion, and carried off in solemn procession, and thus the transfer of Jhansi Fort and city was quietly and satisfactorily effected.

A correspondent telegraphs the following to the *Bombay Gazette*:—It is currently reported that the strained and unhappy relations existing between His Highness the Nizam and the Minister have attained such serious proportions that the latter meditates resigning the Dewanship, a consummation of affairs which will be deeply regretted by all concerned. It is even rumoured that the coming man is to be Nawab Khurshed Jah Bahadur, and that His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of the nomination. So the story of the reconciliation is all moonshine. We are however glad to learn that matters have not yet been brought to a crisis, and an open rupture may yet be avoided. Sir T. Madhaba Rao was, it is rumoured, offered the dewanship, but has declined.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1886.

THE PERMANENT TENURE REGISTRATION BILL.

THE Government of Bengal never promised "three acres and a cow" to each of the eleven million ryots of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Nor to any one of them. No, it didn't. But it did more. It promised the advent of the millennium on the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act. For three years together the burden of every Bengal Office minute connected with land was, that on the passing of the Bill every evil would be righted. That Bill has become the law of the land for a year, and has been in full operation for six months, and if it has not yet shown any indication of an approaching dawn of the millennium, it has, as was expected by the community at large, produced a fair crop of dragon's teeth. Not to advert to the stoppage of rent in some parts of Eastern Bengal, nor to the amending Acts already passed to make the odious Act workable, we have before our Government quite a dozen projects of some kind or other to utilise the gains which the ryots have derived or are to derive by the expropriation of the zemindar's land. The most notable of these projects are the Chaukidari Bill, the Patwari Bill, the Registration Bill, and the Survey and Settlement Bill. Each of these has a little scheme of taxation attached to it, and each is to improve the condition of the ryot by bleeding him *ad lib.* Luckily the first has been abandoned, but the others are in different stages of maturation. The third project, to which we wish to confine our attention in this article, has already been "amended" by the Select Committee, and will, it is expected, come up before the Council on Saturday next. It is divided into two parts, one devoted to "Optional Registration," and the other to "Compulsory Registration," and it remains practically intact as it was originally drafted. At first sight the word "optional" seems to plead very much in its favor. It is undeniable that an authentic well-kept register of all permanent tenures in the country cannot but be of the highest value in preventing disputes from arising, and of settling them quickly when they do arise; and those who like to remain in peace and harmony with their neighbours, to avoid the law courts, and rest contented with their own, should certainly be allowed the option of registering in the Doomsday book of their country the extent, nature, and rent of their possessions. Nothing could be fairer, or more reasonable. It is as good as Utopia itself. But the difficulty of attaining the end is just as great in the one case as in the other. The hunchback may like to lie on his back, but he cannot with the protruding hunch behind. We may all long for the kingdom of heaven on earth, but we have to deal with sinful mortals, and cannot have it. The option in the Act is given to both the zemindar and the ryot, as well as to mortgagees, and cosharers, as also to the district Collector, and in the hands of "sinful mortals" the option vanishes like a dream on waking. A man may be content with what he has and may never wish to approach the precincts of a civil court, but his ryot, or a mortgagee, or a cosharer, or the district Collector may any day drive him to court, and then the worry and vexation and trouble and heavy expense of a regular suit betakes him with unrelenting severity. And as every zemindar of any standing has from 50 to 5,000 or more ryots, a combination of ryots, so common now-a-days, may involve him in 5,000 civil suits all at once. A civil suit costs something like a hundred rupees, and 5,000 such suits are equivalent to five lakhs of rupees, and woe to the man who cannot fork out that amount to defend his right. As ninety-nine out of every hundred zemindars can do nothing of the kind, their ruin is as certain as death. To small zemindars who own a hundred biggahs or so, five cases would suffice to bring on ruin. So that instead of Utopia the other place is what the Government is preparing under the innocent name of "option."

According to the Famine Commissioner's report there are eleven and a half millions of tenures in the Bengal provinces and should three-fourths of these claim permanency and try their luck by registration suits, by no means an impossible contingency, the country will be deluged with eight millions of suits, in the name of peace, quiet and contentment. Several local officers consulted say that the Civil Courts as at present constituted are all overworked, and it is impossible for them to stem the tide of suits which the proposed law will give rise to, and as the Government exchequer is not so full as to multiply the courts to the required extent the cases will remain neglected for years. To give an idea of the time necessary we may observe that under the Land Registration Act registrations, which are as a rule never contested, have taken up eleven years and one half of the work has not yet been accomplished, and in the present registration, where the great bulk of cases will be contested, a hundred years would be a moderate estimate for the completion of the task. In the compulsory chapter the rigor of the law is greatly intensified. Instead of a regular enquiry by a Civil Court, the fiat of the Collector is made final under certain conditions and the possession of property worth thousands and hundreds of thousands will be left to the summary discretion of a single officer without appeal. And while the suits are going on the poor ryots, in whose behalf the compassion of Government is so readily moved, will be ruined long before their so-called oppressors the Zemindars.

Well may the ryots declare save us from our friends. Our oppressors are at the worst but king logs, while our friends are—well—the birds in the fable. For the zemindars the blessing held out is the power of summary sale of tenures for arrears of rent as in the case of Putnee tenures, but as Sheikh Sadi says, "the snake-bitten will be dead long before the antidote is brought from Tirakh." The zemindars who will survive the expense, worry, and ruination we have described above will certainly deserve many more blessings than that of summary sale; but unfortunately the average span of human life is too short for any such blessing being realized before the third generation.

THE SMALL CLOUD NOT BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND.

SOME months ago we gave circulation to a rumour that Government had in contemplation the abolition of some of our colleges. It was a rumour that floated on the breeze and could be traced to no specific source. Some persons took it to be founded on some casual remarks made by an official when Sir Rivers Thompson visited Bali; others thought it to be totally unfounded. It has lately been revived, and this time, perhaps lying with a circumstance, it has been associated with the Dacca College, which it is said, is about to be knocked on the head. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumour, and for aught we know it may be totally unfounded; and yet it is certain that there is something in the air. Since the days of the Vernacular Press Gag a feeling is gaining ground in certain official circles that high education for the people is an evil which must be faced some day or other. Mr. Jones, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, openly denounced high education in one of his minutes, and others evinced unmistakable, though covered, indications of their sympathy for Mr. Jones' opinion. The recent national conferences and other movements here and in England, demanding more extended political liberty have given a keen edge to the opinions then expressed.

When the question of checking high education was first mooted by Lord Lawrence and subsequently taken up, by Lord Mayo, the argument was, the superior importance of primary education for the masses. It was the duty of Government, said the advocates of suppression, to provide mass education, but as the resources of Government did not admit of much extension of Government grant for the purpose, they held the necessity was made out for diverting at least a portion of the grant for high education to primary education. Lord Northbrook saw through this argument, and the movement was dropped, though Sir George Campbell fought hard for it for some time. It was revived in the time of Lord Ripon, but he was thoroughly liberal in his instincts, and would willingly do nothing to carry out the project. He, therefore, evaded the issue by appointing a Commission. The Commission, however, with such an able, energetic, and liberal-minded scholar as Dr. W. W. Hunter at its head, did nothing positive to help the enemies of high education. On the present occasion, the story runs, a new argument has been found—it is the want of suitable occupation for educated men. High education has ceased to be the open sesame to lucrative posts, and thousands of educated men remain discontented. As a fact this is untrue; there is no graduate without a decent situation, who is morally and physically able and willing to have one; and the rate at which our University passes candidates (about 250 every year, for a population of a hundred millions) will never meet the actual wants of the country for centuries to come. But those who have put forth the argument cannot wait, and do not care to prove the accuracy of their major premiss: it is enough for them that it can be used; and a false premiss is as good as a correct one. And having got this, they urge that high education is doing mischief, and it should be replaced by a technical one—education in carpentary, smithery and other manual arts,—and the money now devoted to colleges should go to art schools. The proposed abolition of the Dacca College is the outcome of this line of argument. It is a law of nature that when one mode of earning a livelihood fails people should take to another. This has been the case in India, as in other parts of the world, from a remote period of antiquity. During the Hindu period when priestcraft failed to support all the members of the Brahman community, the exigent members betook to agriculture, and to this day their descendants are known as Bhuinhar Brahmans. We have now Brahman tailors, Brahman gardeners, Brahman merchants, and so forth. In Europe such transition from genteel to ungenteel craft is much more frequent, and *sang azule* retailing hot tea in coffee shops in Spain is by no means a rare sight. In the United States men begin by splitting rails and end by a seat in the White House. In Ireland livelihood is become so scarce that somewhere about a hundred thousand persons are compelled every year to migrate to foreign lands in quest of bread; but no one has yet thought of reducing the Maynooth Grant or abolishing the Queen's College in order to multiply carpenter's shops as a fit remedy. Indeed, no one has ever in any part of the world, except in India, thought of abolishing colleges for the sake of training men to roast or ground coffee. The idea would be looked upon as preposterous. In India, however, nothing is preposterous, and we have repeatedly heard the argument urged with great earnestness. However, we are not prepared at present to vouch for the accuracy of the rumour which has given occasion to this note. All this may be a delusion, a wrong inference, a chimera, or there may be a few grains of truth amidst a heap of chaff; but that there is something in the air it is hard to deny. We have been for some days thinking as to what course it would be best for us to follow—to suppress the rumour by silence, or to notice it for what it is worth, and we have come to the conclusion that the latter is the best policy. Publication and discussion are the best means for the refutation of error, and if the rumour be an unfounded one, as we sincerely hope it is, the light of publication is sure to dispel it, and it is our duty always to seek the light of truth.

THE NATIVE STATES AND THE NEW POLICY.

GENERAL CHESNEY'S article in *Blackwood's Magazine* entitled "The Native States and the New Policy" is a very able and thoughtful one. Its object is to show that the time for a new and liberal policy towards the Native States has arrived. The writer begins from the very beginning, and takes a retrospect of the origin of the existing relations of the feudatory states of India with the Paramount Power. He shews that the subsidiary treaties which Lord Wellesley made with the various Native princes at the beginning of the present century contained in every case a stipulation for the establishment of a "Subsidiary Force" within the territories of the state concerned. These Subsidiary Forces were established in each case ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the Government of the state against both external and internal enemies. But as a matter of fact, the new object served by these forces was that, to use General Chesney's own words, "the British Government had thus a force at its command for the coercion of the Native State itself, and this without extra cost, because the charge for the troops so employed was in such case defrayed by the state either by an assignment of territory or by actual money payment." Lord Wellesley's policy thus placed the Native chiefs and princes practically at the mercy of the British Government and thus created a deep feeling of suspicion in their minds. Well does General Chesney say that the subsidiary forces throughout India represent a relation between the British Government and the Native states of professed amity and mutual distrust; and that the time has now arrived when this policy may be replaced by one more generous and more in accord with the actual present condition of India.

In this view all sensible and right-thinking persons will agree. General Chesney has no difficulty in showing that the generous policy which he recommends and which has recently been pursued in the case of Gwalior is from a military as well as a political point of view, perfectly safe. He proves to demonstration that the withdrawal of our troops from the fort of Gwalior and the cantonments of Morar, so far from constituting a military danger, will decidedly improve our military position. He writes: "The withdrawal does not imply that the British Government renounces its obligation to maintain peace and order in this part of India; but the real danger in the case of both this and every other Native State is not that the reigning prince would deliberately go to war with the British Government. His resources for such a purpose are quite insignificant. A great deal has been written about the large forces maintained by the Native states, and it has been asserted in certain quarters that Scindia evades the treaty conditions which limit the strength of his army, by passing men of sickly physique through its ranks and so creating a reserve of trained men, after the fashion of European armies, with which he could suddenly augment it. We believe there is no foundation for this imputation; indeed such a systematic organisation is quite inconsistent with the unmethodical habits which characterise an Indian Native Government. The danger is not of a deliberate act of war, but that in time of excitement the troops might get beyond the chief's control, and that a conflict might ensue between them and the British troops, invited by their close proximity to each other, and which might involve grave ulterior consequences. The way to avoid such an obvious cause of disturbance is to keep the two bodies at a distance from each other. The fact is, that the construction of railways has entirely altered the conditions under which military operations are undertaken in India." This important fact is conveniently overlooked by those who think that the withdrawal of our troops from Gwalior constitutes a military danger. They should remember that in these days the facilities of communication have made it possible to concentrate in any part of India a force sufficient to put down any opposition which might arise. Taking the purely military aspects of the question, General Chesney discusses the strength of the Native armies both as affecting the security of the British Government within and considered as auxiliaries to the regular forces of the Empire in case of danger from without. He has no hesitation whatever in saying that the armies of the Native States need not be reduced. He observes:—"There is an impression in some quarters that these native armies are already in too large a scale, and figures have been published which bring out a formidable array of men and guns. But in the first place it would be quite a mistake to regard these forces, even if they were really existent on such a scale, as representing a body which could be collectively arrayed against the British Government. The Native States of India comprise a variety of discordant elements differing in race, in religion,

and in language, whose relations with each other until they come under the controlling authority of the British Government, are a dismul ,record of barbarous warfare. Rajputs and Mahrattas, Massulmans and Sikhs, have only too good a cause, from the cruel records of the past, for the mutual antipathies which there is no reason to suppose are yet extinguished, and any thing like a combination among them for united action against the paramount power is not a thing to consider as within the range of practical politics. . . . . In the next place, these large numbers have been arrived at only by counting in every old hereditary watchman who carries a worn-out matchlock, and every honey-combed gun mounted in some desolate hill fort. The troops which deserve the name, and which have any real military organization, are very small in number and although even these make up a considerable total, each individual force, with the exception only of that of the Hyderabad State, is on a small footing and armed only with old Brown Bess and smooth-bore gun ; and it may be observed, although it is to be hoped so Machiavelian a policy will never be called for, the Native States form in themselves a ready means of maintaining the political power of India."

These considerations fully establish that the new policy embodied in the rendition of the fort of Gwalior is not only wise and generous, but also sound and safe. The most interesting part of the article under notice is that in which General Chesney propounds a scheme for civilizing the armies of the Native states. He contends that the wish so unreservedly expressed last spring by the feudatory chiefs for the employment of their military resources in the common object of the defence of India against Russian invasion, should not be treated as a mere matter of form, but that steps should be taken for fulfilling it. Every body of course, knows that the difficulty at present is to make any practical use of the armies of the Native States, because they are neither trained nor armed up to the necessary point. General Chesney does not think that it would be practical to bring the whole of these armies into the necessary state of efficiency. He suggests that some of the Native Chiefs should be invited to furnish each a small proportion of his troops for active service, to be properly drilled and equipped, and brought into a state fit to be placed in a line along with our own army. This is an excellent sugggestion, and we do not see any reason why it should not be adopted. No man of sense would perceive any source of danger in such a course. It would be highly gratifying to the feelings of the states concerned, while at the same time it would tend to unite them in a real bond of union with the paramount power. It has been well said that confidence begets confidence. The new policy which is based on trust should be carried to its logical conclusion, giving effect to General Chesney's proposal for the utilization of the armies of the Native States.

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

THE business of the Post Office of India continues to expand. From the Director-General's report on the operations for 1884-85 we observe that there was a large increase in the number of Post Offices, letter-boxes and village postmen, especially in that of post offices. The village post office system seems to have proved a success. It is a popular and economical means of opening out the rural districts of the country. Out of the large number of 609 new post-offices opened during the year, no less than 432 were village post offices in charge of school-masters or other extra-departmental agencies. Year by year the agency of school-masters is being more and more used for this purpose. The allowances are very small, though quite sufficient to render the school-master willing to undertake the work, and a larger development of the scheme may confidently be looked to in the future. The Educational Department can have no objection to urge against the system if only the postal work is subordinated to the legitimate work of the school-masters. The total number of articles conveyed by the post office rose from over 200 millions in the previous year to nearly 217 millions. By far the largest increase is under the head of book and pattern packets. For the last four years the development, of this class of correspondence has been very marked. This result is doubtless due to the multiplication of vernacular newspapers. The reduction of postage on the lighter classes of newspapers in 1881 has had very good effects. As the experiment has proved a success, we hope the scope of the measure will be extended so as to include all newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight. Post-cards show very large growth, their sales having increased by more than 10 millions or about 26 per cent. Notwithstanding the competition of post-cards, paid letters increased by 4·34 per cent, unpaid correspondence is diminishing year by year, and the diminution is regarded by the Department as a satisfactory sign. Registered letters show a percentage increase of 7·56, being about the same as the increase of the previous year.

It appears that 81 new money order offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of money-order offices to 5,657. The total number of inland money orders issued was more than 3½ millions and their value exceeded 8 crores of rupees. The commission realised by the Post Office was about 10 lakhs of rupees. A steady development is observable in this important and popular branch of postal business. The payment of money orders at the houses of payees instead of at the Post Office only, was authorised during the year under report, and found to work satisfactorily. An experiment was begun in the North-Western Provinces under which the agency of the Post Office is used for enabling zemindars in the interior of districts to remit small sums of land revenue to Government treasuries at head-quarter stations. This scheme for which the credit is due to Rai Saligram, Bahadur, the able Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, has the double advantage of saving the zemindars long journeys by road, and of furnishing the Post Office with funds at small places to which the transmission of cash is difficult. The experiment has as yet been tried in the Benares Division only, but its results have been so satisfactory that the system will be extended soon. The deposits in Post Office Savings Banks during the year aggregated 165½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 103½ lakhs in the previous year. No less than 300 new Banks and Sub-Banks were opened during the year. The growing preference of the public for the Post Office Banks has induced the Government to close the District Savings Banks and to transfer the accounts to those Banks. The popularity of the value payable system continues to increase. The value of articles sent value-payable during the year under report, was 52¾ lakhs as against 28 lakhs in the previous year. But Indian Postal Notes, like Stock Notes, have not yet become popular, and we think they will never be. The financial results of the year show that the purely postal income improved to the extent of 3⅓ lakhs, while the expenditure increased by 1⅓ lakhs.

MR. PRINSEP ON DEPOSITIONS IN VERNACULAR.

THE results of the recent inspections of the Civil Courts of Bengal by Mr. Justice Prinsep have been embodied in a long and elaborate minute which has been made public. One of the points of procedure which Mr. Prinsep draws attention to, is the very great loss of time incurred in recording evidence in Vernacular and reading it over to a witness. We are prepared to endorse Mr. Prinsep's opinion that as a rule evidence is carefully recorded in Civil Courts. But we can not afford to forget that the satisfactory result is due in a great measure to the very loss of time that Mr. Prinsep complains of. The illustration Mr. Prinsep gives in regard to the Behar Courts, about the writer himself finding it difficult to read his own handwriting when it is in *Kaithee*, is, we are inclined to think, one of those side arguments used by some Judicial officials for the restoration of Urdu as Court language in Behar, in lieu of Kaithee which is not in universal favour. As this is not the time nor place for reopening a question which has for the present at least, been shelved to the satisfaction of the Government, we shall not stop to consider Mr. Prinsep's objections on this particular head. Where the Judge is able to do so, he records the evidence in his own hand-writing, and where he cannot do so he records a full memo, nearly always in English, while the Amlah in attendance records the depositions in the vernacular. We cannot say that Mr. Prinsep's analogy of civil cases with criminal cases, in which for many years past the record has been written in English by all European officers and by native magistrates specially empowered so to do, is a very happy one, as there are a great many diverging circumstances in the two cases. There *are* valid reasons why the system followed in the Criminal Courts should not be introduced into our Civil Courts. Mr. Prinsep proposes that where a Judge is able to write the deposition himself *as made to him*, recording evidence in the vernacular might continue; but where he cannot do so Mr. Prinsep would suggest that he be empowered to write in English. We should have expected, that Mr. Prinsep's suggestions would have run quite in a contrary direction. Where a Judge is well up in the vernacular and is able to take down deposition in it, we could not have any serious objection to his taking down deposition in English ; because we could in that case, believe that the Judge understood the varnacular enough to be able faithfully to reduce the deposition in English on the spot. We confess we have no very high confidence in the linguistic acquirements of our high officers who win the higher standard Government Prize in Vernacular, as the number of those Prizemen who are apt to dignify a *Mahishi* into a she-bufallo or direct processes against Chundimundup as an important witness in a case as the transactions in dispute were alleged to have taken place in the presence of that august personage, is by no means a very insignificant one. The officers who cannot be trusted to take down depositions in the Vernacular can be trusted still less to take it in English, particularly when there would not be the original deposition in the Amla's handwriting to refer to in cases of discrepancy. When it becomes necessary for the purposes of appeal or otherwise, to take copies of the deposition, it is not the Judge's memo., however full it may be, but the vernacular original that is sought or taken, unless of course the latter is not forthcoming.

The only conditions under which the taking down of evidence in English by European officials, might be tolerated would be the appointment of competent interpretors in every court, which would entail not only an additional outlay of no mean magnitude, but a greater loss of time than Mr. Prinsep complains of. The appointment of interpretors would have this further drawback that the deposition will have to be interpreted, in the first place, in order to enable the Judge to take it down accurately and will in the second place have to be re-interpreted for being read over to the witness who does not understand English. Supposing even that the Judge knew enough Vernacular to be permitted to write in English, the deposition must be interpreted in Vernacular to the witness before he could sign it, and that would certainly not effect a very great saving in time. But we forget that Mr. Prinsep proposes to do away with the "tedious process of reading out" altogether, which would of course effectively silence all criticism on this score. Only the poor witness would remain liable to an action for perjury without knowing what it is that is recorded as his saying.

In cases even of vernacular-speaking officials we would object to evidence being recorded in English, because it would seriously inconvenience the parties who might have occasion of making use of the copies, which would not be intelligible to the greater majority of them, unless retranslated into the Vernacular. In criminal matters the case is quite otherwise, as these copies of the deposition are not so largely in requisition for purposes of appeal &c as in civil cases. Mr. Prinsep's arrangements, would, we are free to admit, largely relieve the officers whether European or Indian, but would be fraught with great inconvenience to non-English knowing suitors and witnesses and with possible dangers to the satisfactory administration of justice. Mr. Prinsep regrets that in the Bengal districts the law

which requires evidence to be recorded in the Court language has the effect of making it impossible for the District Judge, and for him alone, to record the evidence of a witness himself, although he is the Chief Judge of the district. We too are sorry, but are afraid that there is no help in the matter, and there will be none so long as our judicial officers are not sufficiently up in the vernacular of the people in whose midst they are deputed to administer justice. If Mr. Prinsep's faith in their linguistic acquirements be of a very high order, why is not the tedious and monstrously expensive system of having *all* papers in High Court appeals translated into English, done away with on the ground that the Civilian Judges at least know enough Vernacular to enable them to understand the proceedings in the original. If such a thing were possible it would be immensely for the benefit of the suitors, and no amount of inconvenience to the barristers and barrister judges, totally innocent of the Vernacular, should have been allowed to stand in the way of this reform. Mr. Prinsep thinks that the present system of restriction is apt to deter District Judges from trying original suits, for he finds that "his time can be better occupied on other (—and we should add more congenial) work" than in supervising the work of an unintelligent deposition writer so as to make the record correspond with his own memo of the evidence." This, we should say is a mere matter of opinion. The Judge's own memo where the deposition is taken down in full in the original, is practically of no importance, except as an aid to his individual self. The District Judge, we know full well, is not overfond of original civil work, but certainly not for reasons which Mr. Prinsep has been pleased to assign. Judges have before this been raised to the High Court Bench who would do anything to shirk, 'tedious,' civil work, and would hail with the genuine joyous feeling of a school boy the advent of the Criminal Sessions or some other similar comparatively light work, while his poor subordinates have been done to death by having work after work piled on their devoted shoulders.

Mr. Prinsep, it would seem, have some objections to section 82 of the Civil Procedure Code, which requires that the evidence recorded shall be invariably read over to the witness "in the presence of the Judge and of the witness and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders" It seems to Mr. Prinsep that it is sufficient that this should be read over to the witness himself by a ministerial officer. The procedure prescribed tends, it is said, very considerably to prolong the course of a trial and the corrections made are exceedingly rare. The procedure suggested by him is, he says, adopted on the Original side of the High Court, and affords a sufficient safeguard against any mistake. We submit that the process of reading over *in the presence of pleaders* and the witnesses is a very important part of the proceeding, and the witness, who may at some future time find himself charged with perjury on the strength of his recorded evidence, should not be made to sign any statement which he has not had an occasion of hearing and of correcting any mistakes, however slight, that may have crept into it. The ministerial officer may certainly be left to read over the deposition; but it is questionable whether low paid Amlahs can be safely trusted to make any corrections, except in the presence of the presiding officer or some of the higher Amlahs, who again would find themselves in the same predicament of 'loss of time' and "tediousness." The High Court employs ministerial officers to whom can safely be entrusted the performance of all non-judicial functions, and we doubt whether the same efficient and reliable arrangements can be made in all our mufassil courts under the present state of circumstances.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT HAS been settled that His Excellency leaves Calcutta on the 30th. The date of opening the Muir College Buildings at Allahabad has been fixed on the 7th of April. His Excellency will thus spend nearly a week *en-route* a considerable portion of which will be spent at Beneras, which His Excellency could not honor with a visit while on his way from Simla. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares seems to have been particularly grieved that His Exellency's ill health should have stood in the way of His Excellency's then accepting His Highness's invitation. The Viceregal party will also honor Durbhanga with a visit. Her Excellency the Countess will open the female hospital established by His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga. The State of Rewah will also probably be visited on the way. His Excellency is timed to reach Simla by the 12th April.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has generously expressed his intention to erect a Female Hospital, Dispensary, and medical school at Durbhungah in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund, at a cost of some 30,000 Rupees, and to endow the institution to the extent of about Rs. 500 per month.

REUTER has telegraphed the names of the noblemen who will take seats in the Parliamentary Committee. They are the Dukes of Norfolk and of Buckingham; the Marquis of Ripon, Earls Derby, Cowper, Cadogan, Kimberley, Northbrook, Lytton, Iddesleigh, and Cranbrook, and Lords Harris, Elgin, Napier, Revelstope and Hobhouse—in all 16, of whom 10 were at one time or other connected with the Government of India. The following names complete the list. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. T. G. Ashton, Mr. Thomas Blake, Sir George Campbell, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. John Dillon, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. G. Goschen, Lord George Hamilton, Dr. W. A. Hunter, Mr. E. A. Leatham. Mr. L. McIver, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Phillip Woodhouse. What a commentary this on the telegraphic memorial of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce which prayed that no one should act on the Committee who was connected at one time or another, with the government of this country during the last eight and twenty years,—and the Committee should consist principally of those very men whose conduct is under trial!

LAST SATURDAY was a holiday—the day of the Hindoo saturnalia—the red powder festival. Our city mayor Mr. Harrison, celebrated it by inviting a number of his friends to a steamer cruise to Phalta. Of course he had nothing to do with red powder which he replaced by red water. There was much feasting and jollity and a speech or two. The principal guest, Sir Rivers Thompson, dwelt eloquently on the blessings vouchsafed to the country by the Civil Service, and turning to the Indian guests he adverted to the water works and said, look, a single Civil Servant has done all this for you. You should not again find fault with the service or something to that effect.

A NOTIFICATION is published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* for the taking up of a piece of land adjoining Haripara Lane, in Entally, for the establishment of a hospital, under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the examination and detention of horses affected with disease.

WE are glad to learn that Sir William Wedderburn's pro-Indian tendencies have not disqualified him for a lift to the Government Secretariat, as they have done in other parts of the country. We hear that Sir William will succeed Mr. Richey as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. Sir William is a staunch and genuine friend and advocate of Indians, and has made himself thoroughly popular in the country, in conjunction with his esteemed co-adjutor, Principal Wordsworth. Sir William's elevation to the Secretariat will be regarded as a concession to the claims of the natives of the country and will be welcomed with joy as such.

THE twenty-second Annual Conversazione of the Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society was held at the Town Hall this day week. In the absence of Nawab Abdul Latif Khan on deputation, the work of organising the pleasant and useful gathering, which has come to be regarded quite as an institution of the city, devolved on Mr. Abdur Rahman, the Nawab's son and the Secretary *pro tem* of the Society, and we are glad to see that the work was done well. The usual scientific appliances and literary curiosities contributed to the enjoyments of the evening. A large number of gentlemen was present all through the evening. His Excellency the Viceroy was expected, but did not come owing to ill-health.

THE public associations of Bengal have received a fresh and welcome accession to their ranks by the establishment of another association under the Bengal National League. Its endeavours will be directed solely towards obtaining a proper reorganization of the Legislative Councils of India on the basis of broader popular representation. A strong and representative Committee has been organised to carry out the work, and the League is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. as its president. It could not have found a more able wise and worthy leader. Babu Durga Churn Law, and Mr. W. C. Banerjee are to be the Vice- Presidents; Babus Dwarka Nath Chakrabutty, Surendra Nath Banerjee, and Girija Bhusan Mukerjee, the Joint-Secretaries; and Babu Mahesh Chunder Chowdhry, and Babu Jadu Lal Mullick the Treasurers. We are glad to see that all sections of the community are well represented and have determined to combine for carrying out this much needed reform.

THE Meeting of the Legislative Council held on Friday last was the last that will be held at Calcutta during the present season.

A GRAND moon-light fete was organised on Saturday last at the Zoological Gardens, by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, the well-known Tourists, Agents. The programme was a very attractive one and included magic, fireworks, music, flower and plant show, exhibition of the hairy family, illustrated readings from Lord Dufferin's 'Lispings from the North Latitudes, and a variety of otherwamusements. The profits are to be devoted in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The Viceroy and the Countess graced the fete in the evening.

UNDER the rules framed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the realization of Income Tax in Bengal, no assessment amounting to Rs. 250 or upwards shall be made, nor any objections thereto heard by the Income Tax Deputy Collector, but by the Collector of the District. The principal office of every company, public body or association mentioned in Section 10 of the Acts, when submitting the required returns will have to state whether he is willing to collect the tax due from the persons included in the return, and forward the amount to the Collector, on being allowed a remission of a portion of the amount payable; this remission will be 5 per cent. of the yearly amount of the tax if paid in a lump sum on or before the 15th of July, or 3 per cent. if paid in four equal instalments on or before the 15th of May, August, November and February, or one per cent. if the amount is paid in monthly instalments on or before the 7th of each month.

YET one more case of a soldier running amok. A Poona soldier—a Brahmin sepoy—had some misunderstanding with his Su badar who charged him with intrigue with his sister-in-law,; he went over to the Subadar's house with 20 rounds of ball ammunition one of which killed a servant girl whom the culprit mistook for the Subadar's wife. We regard it as next to useless to repeat the remarks, we have made *ad nauseum* on similar occasions, about the extreme impropriety and danger of leaving ball ammunition in charge of ignorant and excitable privates, as the authorities do not seem to be able to act according to them. As a contemporary observes, they will never be awakened to a proper sense of danger, unless, a distinguished victim falls under one of

those rounds. But that the military authorities are not wholly blind to the perils of the system is clear from the case of gunner Ledicott of Fort William, whom a merciful High Court Jury let off the other day, but who has since been court-martialled and sentenced to ten years penal servitude. Some drastic remedies are urgently called for and should not be delayed.

THE Port Commissioners purpose to build a wharf or toll station at Ghoosery on the opposite side of the river. This will make the total number of wharves fourteen, nine on the Calcutta side, and five on the Howrah side of the Hooghly.

SIGNOR Ghilardi, the Assistant Principal of the Calcutta School of Arts, has been appointed to officiate as Principal, *vice* the late Mr. Schaumberg.

FOUR thousand men we hear are to be recruited in Upper India for the New Burmah Frontier Police Force. A depot is to be formed in Calcutta for equipment and arming of the recruits before they are sent to Burmah, and will be under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkins of the Bengal Police.

TWO MEN were arrested at Goruckpore, and have been brought down to Calcutta, as implicated in the late Post Office Money Order forgeries to the extent of Rs. 5,790. The fortunate police officer who claims the Rs. 2,000 reward offered, is, we hear Babu Akhoy Coomar Banerjee the well known Police Inspector of Calcutta.

IN ADDITION to the head institution at Sukea's street and its branches at Shampokur and Champa tollah, the venerable Pundit Issur Chundra Vidysagar proposes, we are glad to hear, a third branch somewhere near Pathuriaghatta and Burabazar. The success already achieved by this veteran educationist testifies that there is yet ample scope for private educational establishments, conducted on sound and advanced principles. These clear indications of the steadily growing spirit of independence in educational matters ought to be a source of very great gratification to all who have the good of their country at heart.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Goodricke to be the Income-tax Collector for the district of Calcutta, so much of 24 Purgunnas as is under the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, and the Howrah Municipality. Mr. W. H. Grimley is to be the Income-tax Commissioner in Bengal, and will act under the instructions of the Board of Revenue. So far as can be gathered now, no Indian gentleman is going to have any responsible post under the Act.

A CASE of considerable importance to Commissariat *gomastas* and other Government purveyors has lately been decided by the Calcutta High Court. The plaintiff, one Biprodas Dey, had supplied troops at Quetta with goods to the extent of 31 thousand rupees nearly, and on suing the Secretary of State, was coolly told that his claim, whether true or not, is barred by limitation! The decision of the original court has been upheld in appeal. The result is that a number of other gomastas similarly circumstanced, who were anxiously awaiting the decision of the Appellate Court have no *locus standi*, on the limitation plea, although large sums are admittedly due to them on account of goods supplied at great risk and loss during the recent Afghan campaigns. The limitation plea may do well enough for acute shufflers, but is quite unworthy of the Government,, which should anxiously guard against any semblance of breach of faith. It is not proper that payment should be put off by a shilly-shallying course, which is tolerated simply because the creditors have unbounded confidence in the Government, and then to turn round and say that their claim is barred by limitation. The gomastas, we understand, intend to combine and protest against this unjust plea and appeal to Her Majesty in Council. Every war and military demonstration brings to light discreditable incidents like this. The Afganisthan Commissariat Camel Case must be yet fresh in our readers' memory, and the Jatiprasad case is a monument for all time. Would that the Government were a little more careful in these matters.

THE SIMLA gaieties of the approaching season will be accentuated by the assembling of several commissions and committees. Besides the Finance Committee, they are going to have a committee "to consider and report on all matters connected with the requirements of an army in the field." The wonder is that these Committees can never do their work satisfactorily in the winter or on the plains, but must always call the balmy Simla air to aid their deliberations. The Committee will have power to add to their number, which let us hope will afford opportunities to some more of the unfortunate plain-brethern to have a sniff of the empyrian air.

WE HAVE lately had an opportunity of seeing a large collection of photos prepared by Lala Din Dyal, and we can strongly recommend them to the notice of the public. The Lala holds the office of Head Draftsman in the Central India Public Works Department office. He obtained leave for two years to travel all over India for the purpose of taking views of all remarkable buildings and places of note, and the photos we have seen are the results of his arduous travels. The pictures are excellent of their kind and reflect much credit on the Lala. During his late sojourn in Calcutta he took views of the Post Office, the High Court, the Indian Museum, the Ochtorloney monument, and other public buildings of this city, and they are excellent specimens of photographic work.

THE Countess of Dufferin, had, during the recent tour of His Excellency the Viceroy, many opportunities of watching the progress of the various branches of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to Indian women. Active preparations are being made in Madras, Burmah and Allahabad and Agra to carry out the laudable objects of the Association. The presence of the foreign guests at the late Delhi Camp was turned to some advantage, and the officers made liberal donations to the Fund. Lord and Lady Ripon have become life-members, Raja G. V. Gajapati of Vizianagram a life-Counsellor and H. H. the Maharaja Holkar a Vice-President. The liberality of the Raja of Ulwar in agreeing to make over the sale proceeds of the Ulwar Exhibits at the forthcoming Indo-Colonial Exhibition, will, it is hoped, draw marked attention in England to the work of the Association.

CAPITAL is evidently being made out of the sanctimonious and insensate outcry of some 'pious' contemporaries against the "indecent and outrageous Hindu festival of Holee or festival of the God of lust" and a *lalpagree* has been going round the town in company of a man with a *dholok* which was impressed to duty for a *dhandra* or tomtom. Some proclamations made by these worthies in the most unintelligible jargon roused the sleepers the other morning and was interpreted by an expert to be to the effect that any one indulging in *Phagkhela* during the *Holee* would have to pay a penalty of fifty rupees. But the proclamation evidently did not and could not mean what it was said to mean, and the authorities must have been warning the indulgers in Holee that they must not molest any body who did not want to be molested. All that is fair and good, and you have no right to dye your neighbour or a passer by if he himself is not colourably inclined. But we cannot help wishing that some intelligible personage had been sent to do the needful, as the *lalpagree* in question, left an impression in many quarters, to the consternation of the *Holee*-loving Hindoo that he must not on any account be gay and merry in his own way during the festival.

WE REGRET to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Tennyson is still in a precarious state. His lungs are said to be badly affected, and the liver abcess of a serious character.

ONE more addition to the Royal family, and may they live long. The Duchess of Connaught has been safely delivered of a daughter, and both the mother and babe are doing well.

OVER a hundred pages of last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, consisting chiefly of specimen forms of the requisite returns, are taken up by certain rules relating to Colonial emigration under Act XXI of 1883. The rules are elaborate enough, and deal chiefly with details, of the arrangements on board the emigrant ships, and the reception accommodation and treatment of coolies before embarking. The rules are beneficent enough, but the pity is that most of them are more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof, or else the lot of the poor cooly would not have been so hard as it is. Strict supervision and unceasing care that the rules be observed to the letter, is what is wanted and not framing elaborate and nice sounding rules alone. We know employers of labor and their agents grumble a good deal about the "unnecessary hardship caused by these rules" and so forth. But neither the Government nor the people can afford to yield to these unreasonable grumblings.

THE MAIL brings news of the death of Sir Henry Ricketts, a well-known ex-member of the Bengal Civil Service. Sir Henry is best remembered in connection with the Revenue Settlement of Orissa and Chittagong, where he rendered conspicuous services. He was present in Orissa in 1831 when the terrible cyclones of the two succeeding October, which many an old man still tremblingly remember, caused unspeakable sufferings to the people which Sir Henry did much to alleviate. He was chiefly instrumental in putting down the practice of human sacrifice among the Khonds. In 1849 he became member of the Calcutta Revenue Board and remained a member of the Council from 1858 to 1860. In 1866 he retired from the service, having obtained from the Government he had served so faithfully, the well-earned honor of K. C. S. I. Sir Henry's memory is still revered in Orissa and Chittagong.

THE Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, accompanied by Mr. Griffiths, the Registrar of the Calcutta University paid a visit on Thursday last to the Metropolitan Institution, the noble monument of Pandit Issur Chunder Vidyasagore's philanthrophy. The Principal of the Institution, showed the distinguished visitor the college and school Departments and the Library. A similar visit was paid to the General Assembly's Institution.

SO THE tender "girl-wife" whom the merciful Ex-Justice Pinhey of Bombay had refused to send back to her consumptive husband on the score of absence of proper consummation of marriage, is not a 'girl-wife' at all but a full blown lassie 'of light and leading.' Much of what was unknown when Justice Pinhey's strange verdict was published has come to light now, and we are told that the girl is a step daughter of a well-known medical man of Bombay, and is the identical personage whose silly letters to the *Times of India* "on the position and the treatment of Indian women," were meant to create a sensation some time ago. She is described to be a bright girl, with evidently some little smattering of Anglic Education which seems to have turned her head so completely that she, through her counsel, declared herself ready for the chances of perdition and for remaining a worm in the unspeakable regions for ten thousand years, which her religion threatens her with, rather than return to a husband who is described to be "a little better than a cooly who at her ladyship's gracious instance is said to have been attempted to be educated but without any success. The secret then of her ladyship's repugnance to her spouse was neither consumption nor want of consummation, but her disinclination "to yield up her person" to one whom her educated, intellectual, elevated and enlightened opinion would not allow to regard as a fit and proper husband.

THE appeal against Justice Pinhey's decision has not yet been disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent C. J. and Mr. Justice Bayley. It would appear that at the time of the marriage the girl was not an indiscreet child, but had attained the age of thirteen years. For the first time have we been told that a Hindoo wife can seek and obtain divorce, because forsooth, she has not attained the years of discretion when married, and because her husband is illiterate, poor or diseased. The pleas, if entertained, will upset and convulse the whole structure of Hindoo society, and will lead to results, that a pious and God-fearing Hindoo trembles to think of. Anglo-Indian or Anglicised would-be-reformers who, know literally nothing of Hindoo society or religion, may write any amount of balderdash and nonsense about poetic injustice to the girl and rubbishy sentimentalism, without doing any palpable harm. But sober tribunals of justice must shake off all stuff of this kind and arrive at a judgement after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the case and the strict letter of the law,as well as of social requirements and religious behests. We are not aware what eminent Hindoo lawer enlightened Justice Pinhey to the effect that consummation under Hindoo as under Mahomedan law, was a necessary factor for the completion of marriage. Mr. Justice Bayley properly observed that if Mr. Pinhey's view were correct there would be an end of the matter, if a woman rightly or wrongly took a dislike to her husband, a view, which if given effect to, would involve unspeakably pernicious results. Justice Bayley pointed out that according to the Hindoo notion a wife is *always* under the subjection of the husband, and the Chief Justice said that he knew cases in which *Punchayets* ordered a woman to go back to her husband, refusal being met with ex-communication. With strange perversity did the lady's counsel argue that although his client would make herself liable to prosecution for bigamy if she married again, which she had not the power to do, yet she claimed separation, and would content herself with the inconveniences of a solitary life, because she was an "intellectual person" and "as educated as an English lady" and so on. The slight expressions of opinion of the Chief Justice and Justice Bayley seem to indicate that justice will yet be done and truth, and religion vindicated. But should there be a further miscarriage of justice, and a violation of social customs and religious ordnances it will be the duty of the Hindoo community to combine and lay the matter before Her Majesty's Privy Council and get a reversal of a decision, calculated with the aid of designing machinators to undo the base and foundation of the religion and the society they love and honor so well.

AS A practical adoption of some of the valuable suggestions made by Mr. Justice Prinsep in his minute on the Civil Courts of Bengal, we are glad to hear that on Saturday before last Justices Wilson and Trevelyan visited the local Court of Small Causes. They sat for some time on the bench with Messrs. Millet and Sconce, who were hearing the new trial cases which generally come off on Saturdays. The learned Judges do not sit on their High Court benches on Saturdays, and it would be an advantage if some of them could from time to time be induced to spend their Saturday holidays in visiting the neighbouring subordinate courts and those lying at convenient distances. It may not always be easy to tell off a number of Judges to inspect these courts for an indefinitely long period. But periodic inspections like those of Saturday, though necessarily somewhat casual in their nature, have advantages of their own.

ON FRIDAY the Judges visited the Presidency Police Court, and inspected the working of the Court. Mr. Justice Wilson sat with Mr. Marsden and Mr. Justice Trevelyan with Mr. Gupta. On Wednesday and Thursday their Lordships repeated their visits to the Small Cause Court most unexpectedly. It is hoped that some good will come out of these visits.

THE secession of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan from the Cabinet is an omen of evil. We had doubts about the Cabinet lasting throughout the present session, but the secession threatens to expedite the end much earlier. A coalition ministry is the only remedy at the present juncture, but the history of the British House of Commons does not augur well for the success of such a method of government. In the nature of things and in a country where party government forms the essence of the political constitution such a makeshift can never last, and an appeal to the country is, we believe, imminent.

LADY DUFFERIN received a visit from Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal on Friday and returned it on Wednesday. Her Highness, in addition to the contributions already made, has made a magnificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Her Highness returns to Bhopal this week.

AT the close of the last meeting of the Legislative Council His Excellency the Viceroy took opportunity of saying that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed at once with the North-West Provinces and Oudh Rent Bill, owing to the unfortunate indisposition of a member of the Council, on whose co-operation very much depended, rendering his attendance impossible. His Excellency was understood to refer to the Hon'ble Raja Ameer Hussein Khan. The hon'ble member was specially interested in the subject, and it was desirable to postpone the first reading. In order, however, not to lose time, the Local Government intend to publish a draft of the Bill, and to collect the opinions of competent authorities upon it.

THE LONDON corespondent of the *Englishman* says:—"On Tuesday evening, Sir Roper Lethbridge put a question about the treatment of the native officials of his own old Department, the Bengal Educational; and has since received an assurance that all such cases as those of Babu Radhika P. Mukerji and Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik will be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government of India. The *Globe* of Wednesday had a paragraph on the subject, which I will here give, as illustrating how ready public opinion in England is to listen to Indian grievances, when fairly explained and understood:—

The question asked by Sir Roper Lethbridge last night relative to the salaries of native officials in India is of much importance to a large and increasing class. The member for North Kensington, who has an intimate aquaintance with the details of Indian administration, appears to have hit upon a real native grievance, and it is an illustration of the irony of events that its exposure should have fallen to the very Anglo-Indian who has been of all men most vigorously denounced by the self constituted representatives of what is called Indian public opinion. It seems that, in virtue of a rule adopted by the Secretary for India six years ago, a native, when appointed to a post usually held by a European, draws only two thirds of the salary which a European would recieve. There are reasons, obvious enough to all who are familiar with Indian affairs, why such a regulation may have come into force, and it does not involve in itself either a stigma upon race or injustice to individuals. In its practical working, however, injustice may easily be done, and has been done in some cases. A native official may be promoted for exceptional ability and merit, and may find that his promotion means a heavy pecuniary fine. Now, whatever may be said for the general principle of the regulation, this is a result which ought not to happen, and one which was certainly not foreseen when it was introduced. It is perfectly true, as Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said last night, that the advantages of promotion in the public service are not to be measured in rupees alone, and of course nobody need accept promotion if it appears undesireable to him to do so. True, however, as the latter proposition may be, it is hardly defence of the anomaly to which Sir Roper Lethbridge has called attention. It cannot tend to the efficiency of the service that those engaged in it should be deprived of the motive to diligence which is supplied by the hope of advancement. The question is one, at any rate, which should receive attention in the general inquiry into the administration of India which has been promised.

Sir Roper has called attention to a real grievance, and we hope it will be redressed.

WE WERE glad to notice the following para. in the *Englishman* of Friday last:

"We are requested to state that the Hon'ble Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji has joined the Garth Memorial Committee, not as Secretary to the British Indian Association, but in his individual capacity."

This is as it should be, for it is not desirable that the Association, which has kept itself aloof from the movement, should be by implication or in any other way mixed up with it. The Members of the Association, as private individuals, are at perfect liberty to do what each may think proper as a "friend and admirer" to render honor to any person, high or low. This private right should never, and can never, be controlled, but their acts in such cases do not bind the Association to which they belong, and this distinction should never be lost sight of. In the present instance when opinion is very much divided and a large majority is ranged against the movement, and a small minority is trying to slink in as it were through a trap door under the name of "friends and admirers", the distinction is of importance to prevent misunderstanding.

We notice, too, that a few zemindars have joined the movement and come down heavily in support of it. This likewise is right and proper. None should be deterred, checked, or baulked in manifesting his individual sentiments, and we should be sorry indeed, if anything said in this or in any other paper should stand in his way. It has been told us that the zemindars have joined with a view to give vent to their sense of gratitude to Sir Richard Garth for his valuable Minutes in favor of the zemindars with reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and the feeling is certainly honorable. Doubtless the Minutes were written in the discharge of his duty as Chief Justice, in response to requisitions from Government, without any special object to help the zemindars, exactly in the same way in which the Minute in opposition to the Ilbert Bill was indited without any wish to hurt them or the Indians generally; but when a good is done, no matter deliberately or otherwise, there should be a grateful response, provided of course no fraud on the public is therein involved. And this brings us to another point—the relation between a service and the extent of its recognition. Sir Richard wrote two minutes in favor of the zemindars, and the late Babu Kristodas Pal devoted his whole life time to the service of that class of the community. Although the zemindar subscribers to his paper did not exceed 10 per cent. of the total, he devoted a quarter of a century to advocate the cause of the zemindars in the columns of this journal. There was not a single subject of public discussion anent the zemindars, in which he did not use his powerful pen in their defence, as he did in defence of the other sections of the community. At home, in private, thousands over thousands of zemindars sought his advice, and got their memorials written or revised. In the Bengal and in the Indian Legislative Councils he fought incessantly,arduously, and most ably in their behalf, and died in harness by overwork on their accont. But the amount of subscriptions set down by some zemindars in support of the Garth Memorial and the Pal Memorial appear to be curiously disproportionate. One gentleman has subscribed Rs. 500 for the former and Rs. 50 for the latter, which would imply that Kristodas Pal's services were not worth one-tenth of the services of Sir Richard. Other instances, though not quite so gross,are equally startling.One gentleman has not yet subscribed to the Pal Memorial, though he comes handsomely in favor of theGarth Memorial. What is the inference we should draw from these facts—were the services of Kristodas Pal not so valuable as is generally supposed? Or is the distinction made with reference to the color of the skin of the persons connected, black labour being cheaper than white labour? Or is there any extra official pressure? Or is it due to a lively anticipation of favors to come which leaves no room for fair valuation? We shall not venture to guess a reply.

THE ADDRESS to Sir Richard Garth was presented last Saturday evening. We are informed that the reply was a feeling one.

TELEGRAMS.

MEETINGS were held at several centres in Jessor to discuss the matters taken into consideration at the central meeting at Jinkergatcha. Meetings have been held at Gopalnagar, Bongong Soghria, Chawgatcha, Lukhanpur, Ganganandonpur, Byrah, Srirampur, Benapole, and Shodkhanas.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF has received instructions from Lord Rosebery (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) that the British army of occupation in Egypt is to be reduced by six regiments. The British Government has proposed that the British outposts be withdrawn to Assouan, and the Egyptian troops to Wady Halfa. Ahmed Mouktar Pacha has not yet assented to this proposal, believing that it would necessitate the despatch of large Egyptian reinforcements to take the place of the British troops.

A BODY of friendlies, who were out foraging in the direction of Hasheen, were attacked and routed by the rebels killing thirty of them.

AT a meeting of the London Indian Association, held on the 15th, the Duke of Connaught and Lord Iddesleigh spoke, and strongly urged the necessity of extending education in India, and notably among the native women.

IN the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. C. Wilson, called the attention of the House to the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869, and moved a resolution for their repeal, which was agreed to without a division.

THE Army estimates amount to £18,200,000, giving a strength of 151,867 men, the Navy estimates amount to £13,000,000.

THE first sitting of the Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople has not yet been fixed, as Russia is disputing the wording of the Protocol. The treaty of peace, concluded by the delegates at Bucharest between Servia and Bulgaria has been ratified by Prince Millan, the Sultan, and Prince Alexander respectively. Prince Alexander, however, has demanded that he be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for life, instead of for five years, renewable at the Sultan's discretion, as was stipulated in the Turko-Bulgarian agreement Russia wishes to make the renewal of the Roumelian Governorship of prince Alexander by the consent of the Sultan of Turkey, to be subject to the approval of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Donald H. Macfarlane, put a question to the Government as to whether they would afford facilities to, and bear the cost of, natives going from India to England to give evidence before the Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Government of India. The Under-Secretary for India, in reply, said that the question was for the consideration of the Committee, who would probably not be indisposed to afford the acilities.

MR. GLADSTONE has submitted to the Cabinet his proposals in respect to Ireland, which consist of the expropriation of landlords at a cost of two hundred million sterling, and the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin. The Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and the Right Hon'ble G. O. Trevelyan, Honorary Secretary for Scotland have resigned.

THE reason for their resignation is that they object to entrusing to the Irish Parliament the administration of the proposed fund for the expropriation of the Irish landlords. Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to induce them to reconsider their decision. No body knows what Mr. Gladstone may be really driving at, his measures may win over some interested Irish landlords and a section of the Conservatives for a time, but he will forfeit the confidence of the greater part of his own party as Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan's resignation indicates. Unless the Premier withdraws from his present position at once, another crisis may well be looked forward to, and it may not after all be safe for him to appeal to the country once more, under this doubtful state of circumstances, as many of the important constituencies are said to regard Mr. Gladstone's scheme with positive disfavour. It cannot be that the Premier is not prepared for all this and the proposed measures may after all have been employed to gauge public opinion. The wind, however, blows decidedly the wrongway. According to a later telegram Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan will discharge their respective functions in the Ministry, pending the introduction of a bill by the Government for granting Home Rule to Ireland. In the House of Commons on the 19th instant Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that he hoped next week to be able to name the day on which he would make a statement to the House, with respect to the proposals which Government intended to lay before Parliament, for the substantive and permanent settlement of the Irish question. The Premier, in the meanwhile, warned the House that all the reports which have been circulated with regard to the plans of the Government, in respect to Ireland, should be received with scepticism.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—IN cases OF DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of serving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition, I take it and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeble way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod LiverOil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 17*th March*, 1886.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gogon Chunder Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. F. F. Handley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Balasore district.

Mr. J. Boxwell, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and twenty-four days.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the half-yearly departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and others:—

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C. S.I., C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st instant.

Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Maude, Assist Magistrate and Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district,

This cancels the order of the 9th instant, appointing Baboo Bemola Churn Bhattacharjee to have charge of the Barh sub-division.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Orissa Division, is posted to Khoorda in Pooree.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Moulvie Syed Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, on leave, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. B. L. Gupta, or until further orders.

Dr. E. W. Chambers is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta *vice* Mr. B. L. Gupta.

POLICE.—In supersession of the order dated the 12th January 1886, Mr. F. Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Revd. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum with effect from the 22nd instant.

The services of the Revd. J. O'F Willcocks, Officiating Chaplain of Darjeeling are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 28th February 1886.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Dwarkanath Ghosal, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar of Jagatbullubpore, in the district of Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment.

EDUCATION.—Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to act in class II of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 3rd February 1886, *vice* Mr. A. M. Nash, on leave.

Mr. S. Robson, Professor in the Hooghly College, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 3rd February 1886, *vice* Mr. A. E. Gough.

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Roy, Professor in the Dacca College, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 31st January 1886, *vice* Pundi Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., on leave.

JUDICIAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo NemyeChand Seal of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Hoogly Municipal Bench.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Second Munsif of Brahmunberiah, in the district of Tipperah, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of that munsifi, and is also appointed temporarily to the Rent Suit Munsif of that chowkey, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bipro Das Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Syud Nural Huda, B. A., L. L. B., Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shew Saran Lall, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Tumlook, in the district of Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Rajendra Lal Gupta. | Baboo Trailokya Nath Rakit.
,, Mohesh Chandra Sinha. | ,, Jadu Nath Roy.
,, Nilmony Mookerjee. | ,, Jogendra Nath Chatterji.
Moulvie Syud Odeutollah.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already subscribed	Rs.	18,752
Kumar Sarat Chander Singh Bahadur...	,,	1,000
T. J. Boland Esqr.	,,	100
Babu Bholanath Doss, C. E.	,,	100
,, Janokynath Roy.....	,,	50
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra Rai Bahadur C.I.E.	,,	25
Babu Doyal Chand Pal and ,, Sobharam Pal	,,	10
354 Total Rs.....		20,037

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL.

373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.

Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L. M. S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.

Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 352

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29*th March* 1886, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budgets for the year 1886-87 as revised by the Committee.

2. To fix the rates at which the rates and taxes are to be imposed for the year commencing on the 1st April 1886 under Section 64 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, as amended by Section 8 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1881 and Act I (B. C.) of 1882.

3. Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee to move "that the Resolution, sanctioning the construction of a street running from Sovaram Bysack's Street to Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, passed on the 16th January last, at the Meeting of the Town Council and confirmed by the General Meeting on the 29th idem, be set aside on the grounds of misconception of facts."

4. Mr. J. G. Apcar to enquire—(1) how many prosecutions instituted by the Municipality in the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate's Court from 1st January to December 1885 have been withdrawn and (2) on whose authority, as a rule, have such cases been withdrawn?

5. To consider the application from the Engineer for three months' privilege leave and one months' subsidiary leave, and the arrangements to be made consequent thereto.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on 20th February and 6th and 13th March 1886.

7. Vital statistics for the month of January.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to strike out the undermentioned premises as licensed jute warehouses:—

145-H 1 Upper Chitpore Road
59-60 Durmahatta Street.
17-18 Sukea's Lane.
78-79 Sobhabazar Street.
1 to 5 & 10 to 15 Manick Bose's Ghat Street.

2. To consider the recommendation of the Town Council that the application for a jute license for premises Nos. 26, 27 and 28 Kassy Mitter's Ghat Street, be rejected.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

18*th March* 1886, 355

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be reeeived up to noon of the 25th instant for the supply of Stores to order of the Corporation, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

2- Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and schedule of stores required to be supplied, can be had on application to

UDOYNARAIN SINGHEE,
353 Superintendent of Stores.

NOTICE to Zemindars, Landed Proprietors, Capitalists and Others

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

FOR

SALE.

Whereas under an instrument of Compromise executed by the parties to Suit No. 34 of 1883 (Wherein the undersigned was Plaintiff and Jeevan Ram Devidas ALIAS Godu Babu and others were Defendants) and which was filed in the Subordinate Judge's Court Rajshahye, on the 2nd instant, the undersigned is authorised and empowered by the Decree of the Court passed in the terms of the said instrument, to sell THE LANDED ESTATES, HOUSE AND OTHER PROPERTIES mentioned in the SCHEDULE hereunder written. Any one wishing to purchase, or requiring any further information about the said properties is requested to communicate without delay to the undereignod.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1886, Rampore, Bauleah, Rajshahye. Head Office in the Thakurbari, Near the Kotibari of Kandarimul Doolachand.

L. A. WATKINS,
Receiver and Manager of the Estate of Kandarimul Doolachand.

SCHEDULE.

ZAMINDARY PROPERTIES.

(1) 4 Annas 3¼ Gandas and 1 Kranty Share of Purganah Laskurpore Rajshahye Collectorate Towji No. 3.

(2) One Share of Hatra aud others in same Collectorate Towji No. 234.

(3) Property under Towji No 326 named Purganah Chenasho in same Collectorate.

(4) Shares in Rajshahye Collectorate bearing Towji Nos. 596, 1122, 305, 306, 307, 1267 and 1778.

(5) Shares in Pubna Collectorate bearing Towji Nos. 6, 662, 98, 177, 269, 185, 313, 178, 18, 30, 249, 957, 888, 239, 25, 265, 278 and 12.

(2.) JOTE AND PUTNI LANDS.

(6) Sundry Jote Jama lands and Putni tenures in RAJSHAHYE AND PUBNA.

(3,) HOUSES AND BUILDING LAND.

(7) The commodious Kutibari of Kundarimull Doolachand with the adjacent houses aud shops.

(8) The fine palatial building called the Thakurbari.

(9) Sundry dwelling houses and land suitable for building purposes situate in HETAMKHAN, KOOMARPARA. GHORAMARA and other parts of RAMPORE BAULEAH. 356

NOTIFICATION.

An examination of candidates to fill vacancies (present and future) in the staff of Extra Translators on the Court's establishment on the Appellate side, will be held at the High Court on Friday the 2nd April 1886, at 10 o'clock. A M.

Of the candidates who may pass in Urdu and Kythi-hindi two, of those who pass in Bengalee and Kythi-hindee two, of those who pass in Assamese and Bengalee one, and of those who pass in Uryah and Bengalee one, will be selected for appointment as probationers.

Forms of application for admission to the examinaotin (in respect of which a fee of Rupees 10 will be charged) are obtainable, together with copies of the rules prescribing the texts for the examination, on application at the Office. The forms when duly filled up and accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the undersigned.

C. A. Wilkins.
High Court, Registrar.
The 9th March 1886.

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

358

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

To Builders and others.

THE Commissioners are prepared to sell surplus Taele Moulded Bricks and Soorkey at Kotrung at the following rates for cash:—

1st Class Bricks, per 1,000	...Rs.	11	4
2nd Class do. do.	... ,,	7	4
3rd Class do. do.	... ,,	2	12
Soorkey, 1st class, per 100 maunds	... ,,	30	0
Do. 2nd class do.	... ,,	22	0

Delivery to be made on the ground, and the Bricks or Soorkey to be removed within 15 days.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, 3rd March, 1886. 349

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Auti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

WANTED an editor for a tri-weekly paper. Salary Rs. 250. apply with testimonials to L. care of this office.

FREE on receipt of 1 Anna Post Stamp, ☞ Blood and how to purified.

READ The Book for every body. The untola miseries that result can be alleviated and cured from indiscretion in early life. For want of "knowledge" contained in this book, thousands are wrecked on the shoals of quackery. Price Rs. 2 As. 4.

MONEY & Co., 71, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. 357

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners having resolved to dispose of the Kotrung Brick-fields notice is hereby given that Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. have been instructed to sell the said Brick-fields by public auction at 12 o'clock on the 3rd of April 1886 unless previously disposed of by private contract. The brick-fields include all the buildings, plant and implement to be found thereon. The large stock of bricks now on the ground belonging to the Corporation can be taken over by the purchaser at fair rates if desired by him, otherwise they will all be removed by the Corporation as speedily as practicable and nothing will be left on the ground after the 30th September next, unless with the consent of the purchaser and on such terms as he may agree to.

Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Engineer to the Corporation.

Calcutta, ROBERT TURNBULL,
27th February 1886. *Secy. to the Corporation.* 337

WANTED.

For the Office of the Dehri workshops a Draftsman qualified in mechanical drawings, and plotting of surveys and capable of making free hand sketches of machinery. Salary Rs. 40 rising to 50.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th March 1886.

J. P. Coy.
Assistant Engineer.
Dehri W. Shops.
Xamania.
E. I. Ry.

ALBERT NURSERY.

NO. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sitee via Cossipore, Calcutta.

To effect a speedy clearance of the balance of my large and varied stock of more than ten thousand grafts of choice and imported roses of the best type, most of which are of latest introduction, I am now offering the same at a commission of 15 per cent. on orders received before 30th March next.

A grand and splendid collection of genuine mangoe grafts of upwards of 65 varieties, of rare qualities guaranteed true to the name.

First class Lichee grafts, including some varieties from Mozufferpore and Durbhanga and other fruit plants and seedlings, as well as numerous sorts of flower and ornamental foliaged plants, foreign and indigenous, always available for sale. Catalogues on application with one anna stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
309 *Proprietor.*

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৪।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বারমাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে খেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর করদ্রফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত, বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিকণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, ভক্তিপ্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গা মূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১, বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেসে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২, চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪, মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য; এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পূরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মা রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না, দ্বিতিয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কূপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা } শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়

৩৪।১ নং কলুটোলা ষ্ট্রীট। } বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকবিক্রেতা।

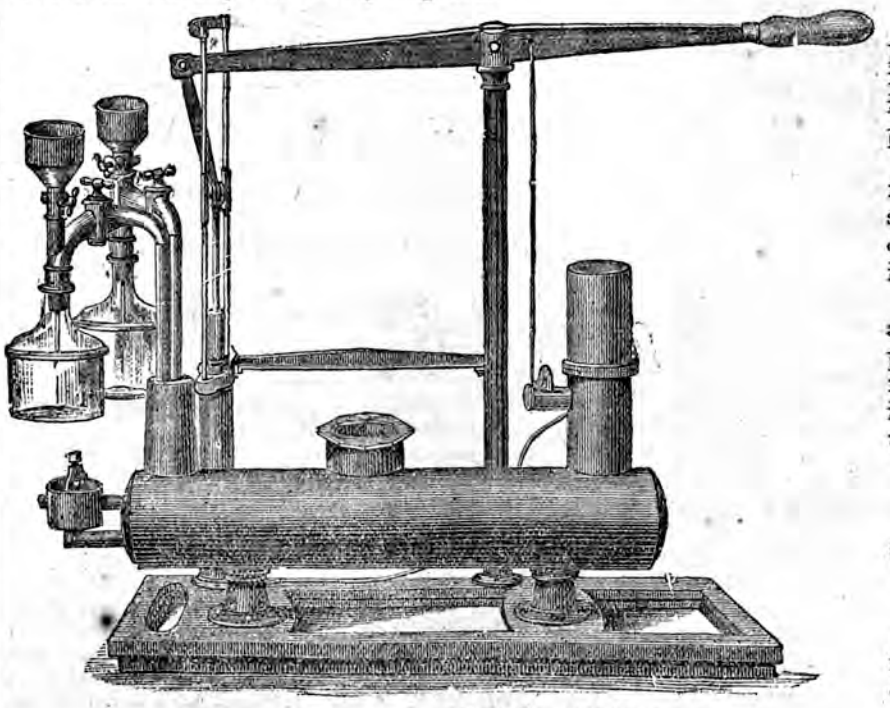
326

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

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N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

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2lb „ ... „ 175

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Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
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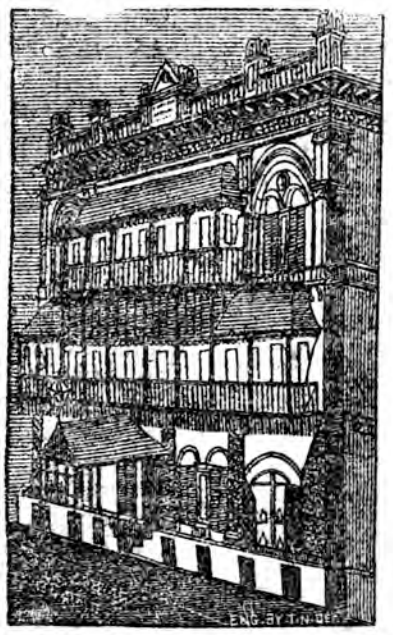

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Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
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35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

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Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

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Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

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Law Times, April 21, 1883.

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Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

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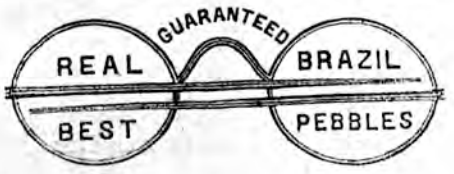

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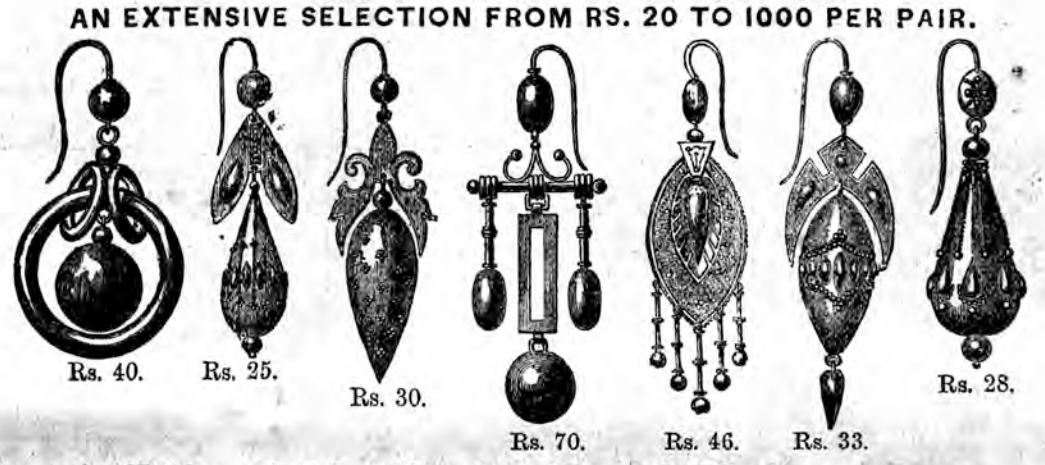

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